The background features a dark blue gradient with faint, white, stylized celestial charts and star patterns. On the left side, there are several concentric circular arcs and dashed lines, some with small arrows indicating direction. These elements resemble historical astronomical instruments or maps. The overall aesthetic is academic and historical.

# THE WESTERN EUROPEAN OVERSEAS EXPANSION AND OTTOMAN-HABSBURG STRUGGLE

PART I

# THE MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN COMPETITION IN THE EAST AND WEST, 1450-1600

# NOTE ON THE TEXT

- Text begins with several fallacies
  - Exploration driven by Kingdom of Jerusalem
  - Apocalyptic expectations relating to Age of Exploration
  - *Reconquista*

# MARITIME EXPLORATIONS

- 1277-1281 → Genoese mariners pioneered commerce by sea
  - Lisbon
- 15<sup>th</sup> century maritime innovations
  - Infante Dom Henrique (Prince Henry the Navigator)
- Sea trade stimulated exploration of eastern Atlantic
  - Portuguese
  - Castilias
  - New colonies





# APOCALYPTIC EXPECTATIONS



- Loss of Jerusalem in 1291
  - No attempts to reclaim it
  - In-fighting
- Apocalyptic beliefs
  - Second Coming in Jerusalem
  - Christopher Columbus
- For Christians and Muslims, no contradiction between religion, military conquest

# APOCALYPTIC EXPECTATIONS

- Henry the Navigator
  - School of navigation
  - Technological innovation
  - 1415 → took Ceuta, huge stock of West African Gold
  - Search for *Rio de Oro* (River of Gold)
- Mid-15<sup>th</sup> century → Portuguese mariners had reached the “gold coast”
  - Ghana
  - Niger River – “gold river”





# REFORMS IN CASTILE



- Queen Isabella of Castile and King Ferdinand II of Aragon married in 1469
  - Political and religious reform
- Political reforms
  - Recruitment of urban militias, judges
- Religious reforms
  - Improved education for clergy
  - Stricter enforcement of Christian doctrine

# REFORMS IN CASTILE

- Spanish Inquisition
  - Body appointed by monarchs in 1480 → violations of Christian theology, canon law
  - Religious unity = civil unity; not a unique perspective





# RECONQUISTA



- *Reconquista* began in 722
  - Muslim conquest was 711-720
- Conflict was not constant
  - Intermittent over hundreds of years
- 1085 → retaking of Toledo
- 1248 → retaking of Seville
- 13<sup>th</sup> century → retaking Northwest and Castile
- Fall of Seville
  - Marks end of Muslim control in Spain
- 1492 → fall of Granada





# THE CONQUEST OF GRANADA

- *Reconquista* culminated in 10-year campaign (1482-1492)
- Fall of Granada
  - Ottomans
  - Mamluks of Egypt
  - Last emir, Muhammad XII, negotiated terms for surrender



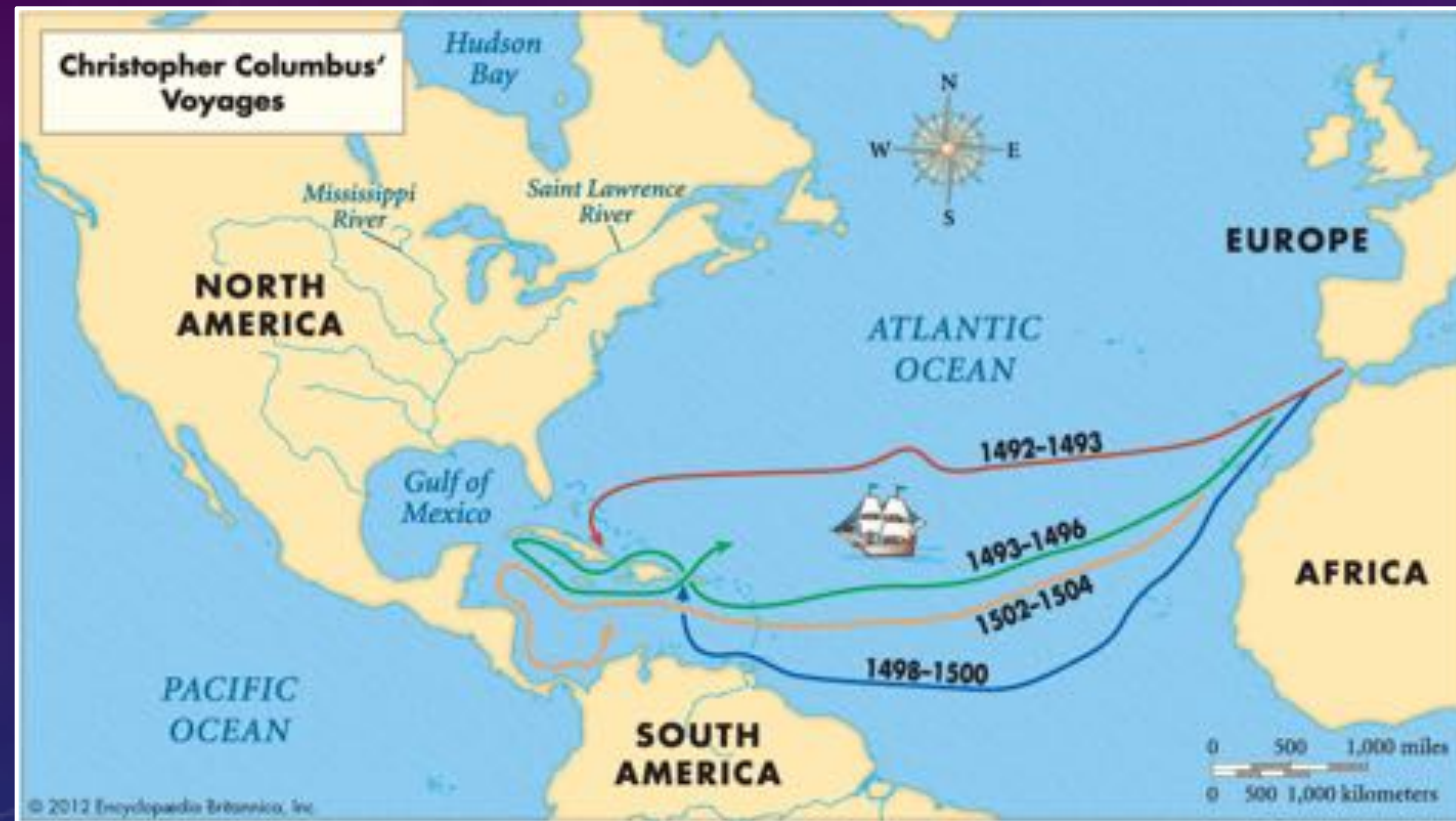


# THE CONQUEST OF GRANADA

- Jews in Granada
  - Convert to Christianity or emigrate
  - Majority emigrated in 1492 to Portugal, Ottoman Empire
  - Aimed at strengthening Christian unity
- Break of treaty
  - Initial peace – Hernando de Talevera
  - Forced conversions – Ximenez de Cisneros
  - Rebellion
- Options
  - Convert
  - Exile



# COLUMBUS'S JOURNEY TO THE CARIBBEAN



- 1492 – golden opportunity for Spain to catch up with Portuguese in Atlantic exploration
- Christopher Columbus authorized to sail west across the Atlantic
  - Built two caravels, a larger carrack
  - Promised to reach India ahead of the Portuguese
- Departed from Canary Islands
  - Voyage of a little over one month
- Landed on one of the Bahaman islands
  - Assumed he was close to India
  - Stayed for three months
  - Left small colonies of settlers
- Returned to Spain



# COLUMBUS'S JOURNEY TO CARIBBEAN

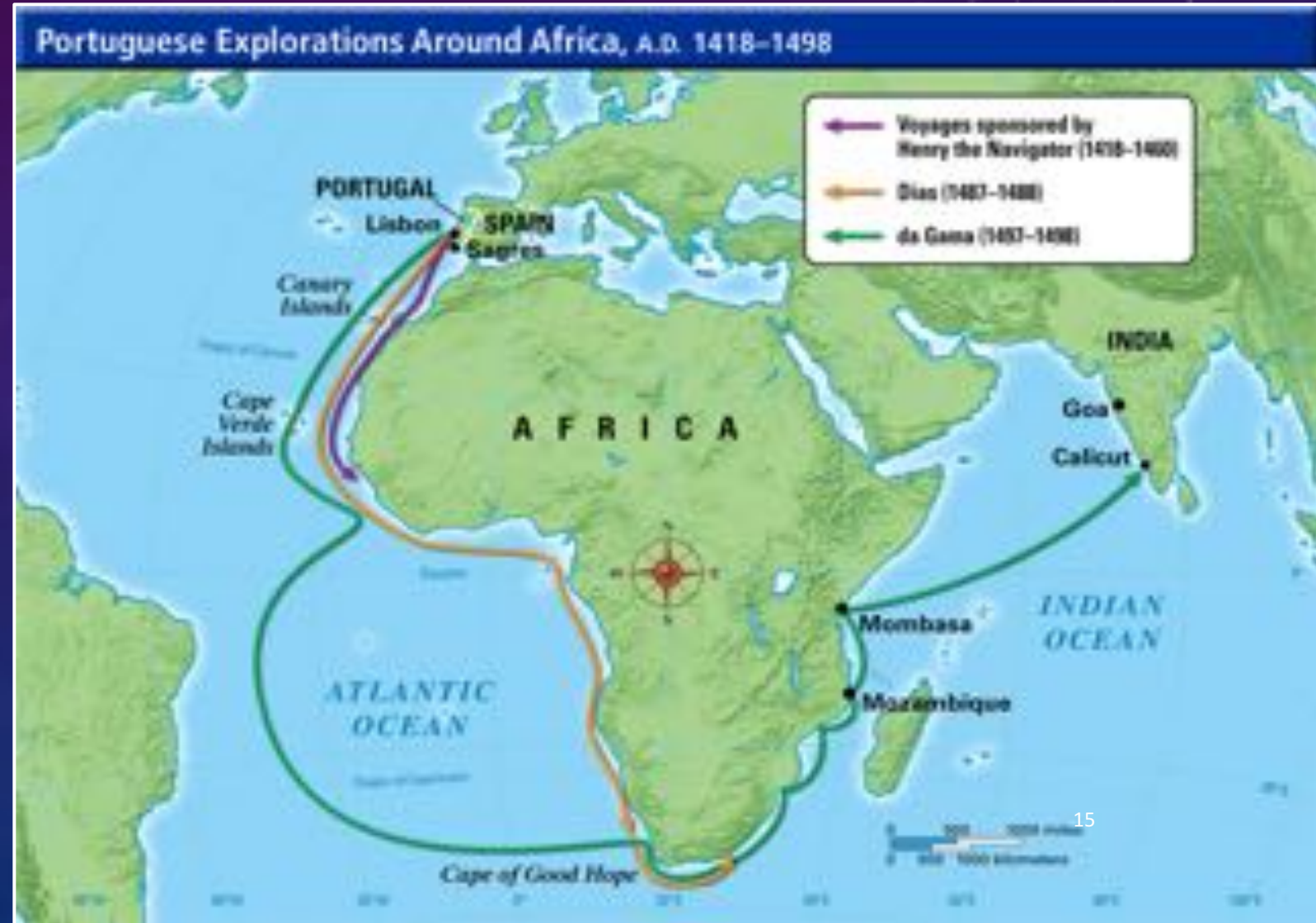


- Columbus → self-educated explorer
  - Accumulated substantial knowledge
  - Insisted that the ocean between Europe, eastern Asia was relatively narrow
- Peddled idea of reaching India from the east
  - Portuguese dismissed his ideas
  - Took several years before Queen Isabella would listen
- Ferdinand and Isabella were disappointed by meager returns of Columbus's voyages
  - Delighted to have new islands in Caribbean

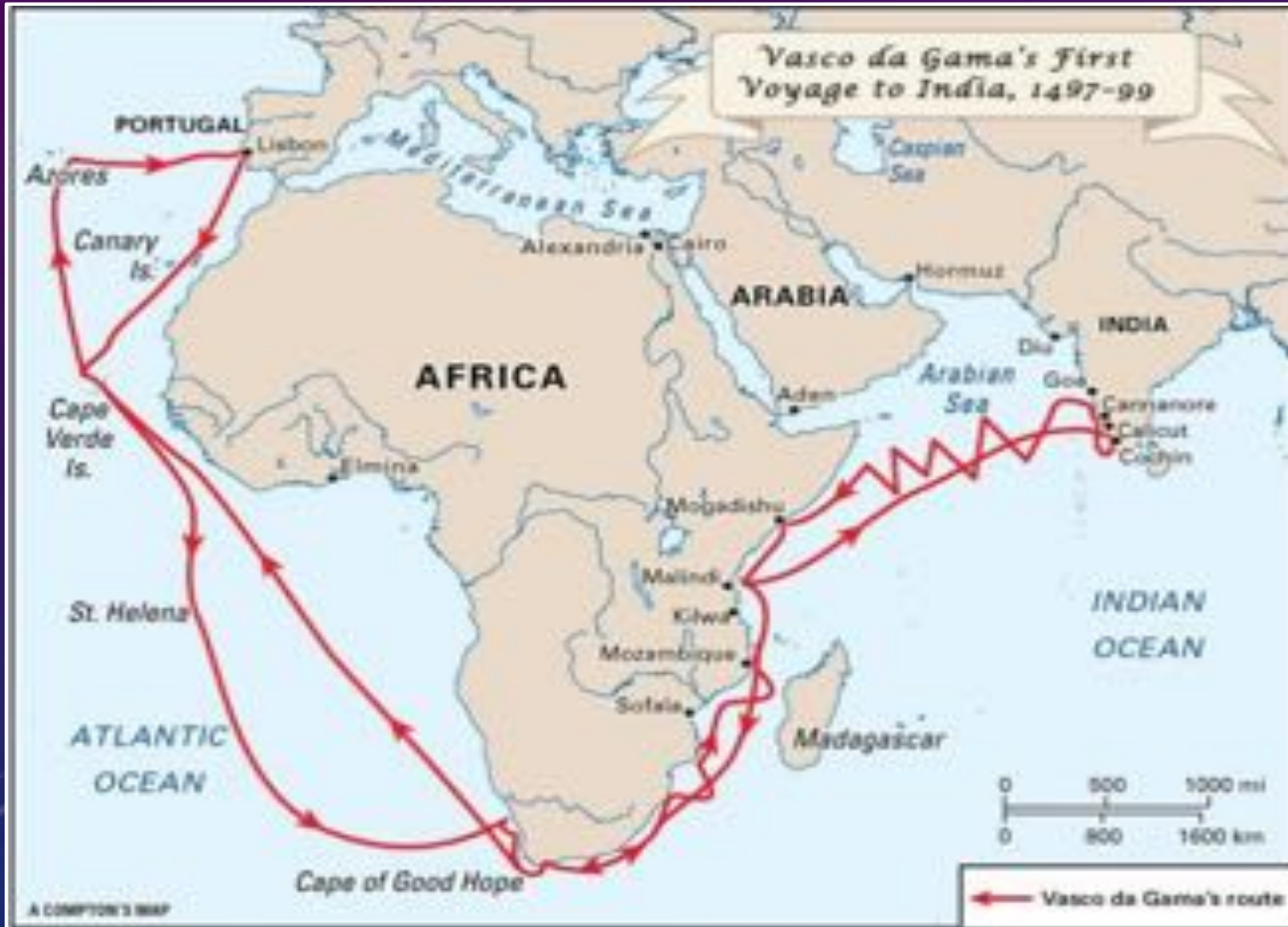


# VASCO DA GAMA'S JOURNEY TO INDIA

- Portugal redoubled efforts to find way to India around Africa
- 1487 – Bartholomew Dias
  - Sailed down western coast of Africa
  - Mistakenly rounded Cape of Good Hope → entered Indian Ocean
- Proved India could be reached by sailing around tip of Africa
  - Bypass Muslim-controlled land route
- Could not explore route in depth
  - Dwindling supplies
  - Mutinous crew



# VASCO DA GAMA'S JOURNEY TO INDIA



- July 8, 1497 - Vasco da Gama departs to explore sea route to India
  - Commanded four ships – larger, better supplied than Dias's ships
  - Storms, wind almost forced de Gama to coast of Brazil
- Arrives in Calicut on May 20, 1498
  - Went inland to seek ruler
  - Alvaro Velho



# VASCO DA GAMA'S JOURNEY TO INDIA

- Portugal soon mastered Indian trade
  - Regular journeys around Africa
  - Early 16th century → brought considerable amounts of spices from India to Portugal
- Due to explorations of Dias and de Gama, Portugal established a commercial empire in Asia based out of India ports of Goa and Malacca
  - 1543 – trade initiated with Japan
  - 1556 – trading post of Macau in China opened
- Portugal became first European nation to establish a worldwide trading empire
  - Success opened trading waters for the future Dutch and English empires





# LATE BYZANTIUM AND OTTOMAN ORIGINS

- Rise of Ottomans closely related to decline of Byzantium
- Byzantine Empire
  - Midsize kingdom with modest agricultural resources
  - Still a valuable trading hub – Constantinople's strategic position
- Commercial wealth → cultural revival
- Late 14<sup>th</sup> century → loss of provinces to Balkan Slavs, Anatolian Turks
  - Bithynia
- Osman – Turkish warlord
  - Gathered clan, assembly of Islamic holy warriors, adventurers
  - Declared himself an independent ruler



# LATE BYZANTIUM AND OTTOMAN ORIGINS

- Osman, other Turkish lords nominally subject to Seljuks
- 14<sup>th</sup> century → Osman, successors emerged as powerful emirs
  - Conquered further Anatolian provinces
- Abu Abdallah Ibn Battuta – impressed with Ottomans
  - Nearly 100 forts, castles
  - Maintained pressure on eastern Christian “infidels”
- 1354 – gained first European foothold
  - 100 miles southwest of Constantinople
  - Only a matter of time









# LATE BYZANTIUM AND OTTOMAN ORIGINS

- Byzantine emperors salvaged rule for another century
  - Military defense
  - Tribute payments
  - Dynastic marriages
- Timur the Great
  - Turkish-descended ruler
  - Wanted to rebuild Mongol Empire
  - Defeated Ottomans in 1402
- Mehmet II, “the Conqueror”
  - Focused on Constantinople



# FROM ISTANBUL TO THE ADRIATIC SEA

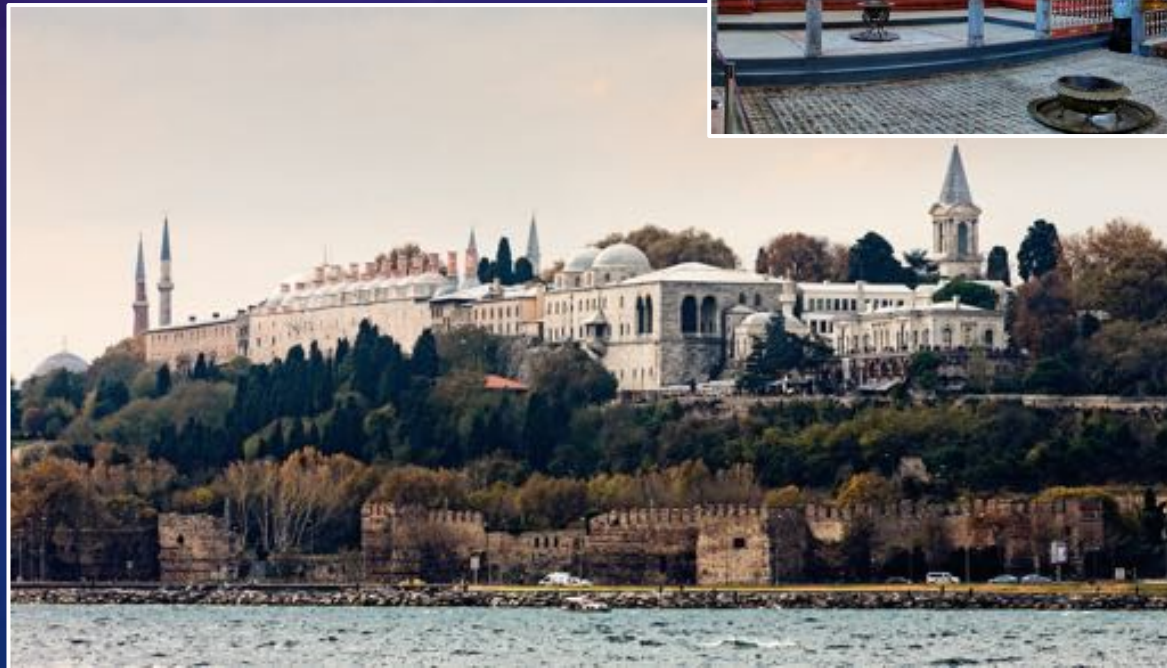


- Siege and conquest of Constantinople
- Byzantines severely undermanned, short of gunpowder
  - Unable to defend full length of city walls
  - Aid from Genoese, papal, Aragonese forces – not enough
- Heavy cannon bombardment of city walls
  - Focused on western walls
- Circumventing of chain barrier
- Pillage and massacre for three days following occupation (Source 16.2)



# FROM ISTANBUL TO THE ADRIATIC SEA

- Renamed Constantinople → Istanbul
- Hagia Sophia converted into a mosque
- Appointment of a new patriarch
- Construction of the Topkapi Palace, transfer of administration to Istanbul
- Resumption of expansion in the Balkans
  - Vlad III Dracul of Wallachia
- Balkans → Ottomans completed conquests of Serbia, Hungary
  - Annexed Belgrade, Buda
  - Siege of Vienna in 1529



# MOROCCO AND PERSIA

- 1450-1600 → empires of Ottomans, Indian Mughals dominated Islamic civilization
  - Morocco and Persia → two smaller, short-lived realms
- Morocco → ruled by the Saadid dynasty (1509-1659)
  - Defended successfully against Ottomans
  - Liberated from Portuguese occupation of ports
  - 1591 – sent army to revive gold trade in West Africa → destroyed empire of Songhay
  - Timbuktu
  - Split into provincial realms





# MOROCCO AND PERSIA

- Persia → ruled by Safavid dynasty (1501-1722)
  - Kurdish brotherhood in Iran → Shiite warrior organization
  - Hidden Twelfth Imam → Muslim apocalyptic realm of justice
  - Battle of Chaldiran
  - Clerical hierarchy
  - Construction projects
  - Patrons of the arts



# RISE OF THE HABSBURGS

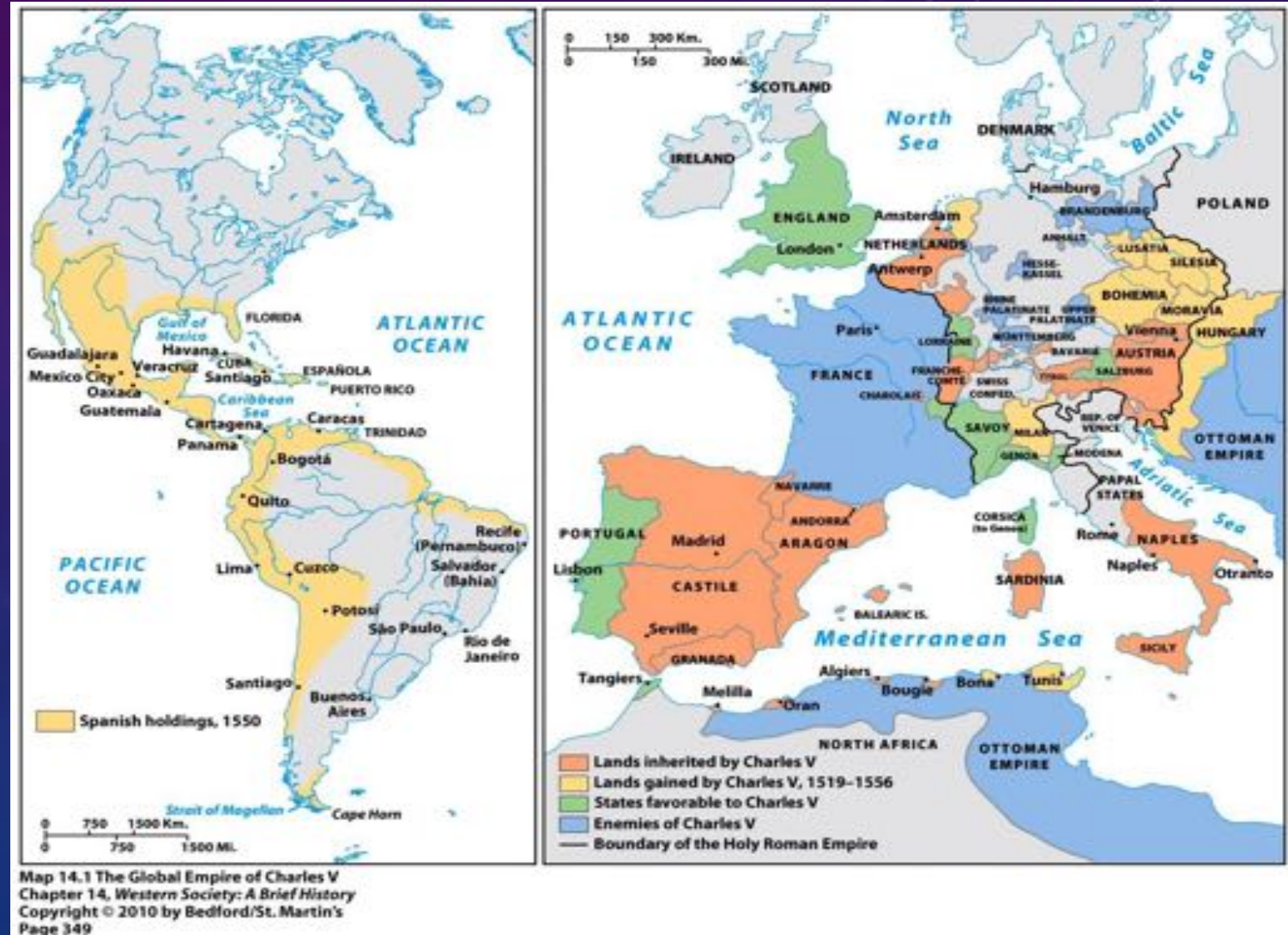


- 1452 – Electors chose King Frederick III of Austria as Holy Roman Emperor
  - House of Habsburg
- Dominated Holy Roman Empire from 1452 until 1806



# RISE OF THE HABSBURGS

- Castile-Aragon → center of a vast empire
- Emperor Charles V
  - Son of Queen Joanna of Castile and Philip the Handsome, Duke of Burgundy
- Vast inheritance from all of his grandparents
  - Austria from Emperor Maximilian I
  - Netherlands from Empress Mary of Burgundy
  - Castile and Spanish America from Queen Isabella
  - Aragon, its Mediterranean and Italian possessions from King Ferdinand



# RISE OF THE HABSBURGS

- Charles V → elected Holy Roman Emperor in 1519; became most powerful ruler in Europe
  - Frederick III of Saxony; Francis I of France; Henry VIII of England
- As Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V was titular political head of Western Christianity
  - Direct counterpart of Sultan Süleyman of the Ottoman Empire
- Competing Islamic-Christian empires



# HABSBURG DISTRACTIONS



- Charles V – daunting task in conflicts against attempted Ottoman invasions
  - Problems in European territories
- 1534 → France forged an alliance with Ottomans
  - Horrified Western Europe
  - Ottoman military might → crucial player in European politics

# HABSBURG AND OTTOMAN LOSSES

- Ottomans → pressed on two fronts of the Balkans and North Africa
- Ferdinand I to the duchy of Austria in 1521
  - Series of dramatic defeats → pay the Ottomans tribute, sign a humiliating truce (1562)
- Western Mediterranean
  - Garrisons on coasts of Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli
  - 1556 → only two of eight Habsburg garrisons survived
- Third frontier of Muslim-Christian struggle → Indian Ocean
  - Portuguese
  - Ottomans → blocked Portuguese military support, strengthened allies
  - War on land and sea for most of 16<sup>th</sup> century



# HABSBURG AND OTTOMAN LOSSES

- Portuguese successful in the long run
  - Destroyed Ottoman fleets sent against them
  - Smaller Ottoman galleys continued to harass Portuguese ships
- Ottomans benefited from new commodity → coffee
- Decrease of Portuguese, Ottoman military presence in Indian Ocean → rise of Netherlands in region



# HABSBURG-OTTOMAN BALANCE



- Challenges of 1550's
  - Ottomans
  - France
  - Protestants
- Division of Western and Eastern territories
  - Spain, Naples, the Netherlands, the Americas → Philip II
  - Austria, Bohemia, Hungary to Ferdinand I → not elected Holy Roman Emperor until after Charles V's death



# HABSBURG-OTTOMAN BALANCE

- Philip II
  - Realized majority of Habsburg military was stationed outside Spain
  - Muslim invasion of Spain
  - Decrees of conversion
- Revolt of Granada (1568-1570)
  - Moriscos supported by Ottoman soldiers, Moroccan arms
  - Dispersal of moriscos in southern Spain
- Holy League
  - Members would construct a fleet to destroy Ottoman sea power in eastern Mediterranean

# HABSBURG-OTTOMAN BALANCE

- Siege of Malta
- Battle of Lepanto (1571)
  - Largest naval battle in Western history since antiquity
  - Turning point of Ottoman expansion in Mediterranean
- Rebuilding of Ottoman navy, disintegration of Holy League (1573)
  - Recapture of Tunis (1574)
- End of naval war in Mediterranean
  - Venice
  - Safavid Empire





# THE LIMITS OF OTTOMAN POWER

- Long Turkish War (Fifteen Years' War)
  - Skirmishes along shared border
  - 1592 → fort fell to Ottomans
  - 1593 → Ottomans attack
- Austria no longer a weak state
  - Lack of support from Transylvanian, Hungarian Protestants
- Ottomans drew even on the battlefield with the Austrians
- 1606 → Ottomans, Austrians make peace
  - Minor modifications in favor of the Austrians
  - Two sides returned to earlier borders
  - Austria no longer a vassal state





# EXPULSION OF THE MORISCOS

- Feared collusion between Ottomans, moriscos
  - Resisted conversion
  - Arabic – language, clothing, practices
  - “Fifth column”
- Resistance among Spanish Catholic landowners
  - Valencia
  - Tenant farmers
- 1609 -1614 → expulsion
  - Morisco population –500,000
  - Approximately 200,000 (40%) managed to avoid expulsion, up to 70,000 returned

